DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong....To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

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Daily Union Vedette,

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—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers.

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RACY CORRESPONDENCE.—We find the following in the Marysville *Express*:

A few days since an officer of this city repaired to a ranch in the suburbs for the purpose of collecting a physician's bill for services rendered in aiding in an addition to the family circle. The officer has since made several unsuccessful visits in quest of the desired amount, and yesterday received the following letter from the husband and father. It gives vent to the wounded feelings of the husband in the coolest manner imaginable, and we publish it as a model of an amiable disposition. The production reads as follows, omitting names:

MARCH 27th 1864.

MR. ——: I have been in town twice to see you about that bill of Dr. ——. My wife has told me, so that I am satisfied that B—— has as good a right to pay it as I have, and he is able, too. She tells me, too, that he says that he loves her so that he can't see her want for anything. If you will ask him for it he will likely pay it, and then the Doctor can have his pay. It will be a while before I can pay it. We stopped with him in the winter of '62 and '63, and his words to me belied his actions all the while we were there; and now he is trying to lay the blame to her, after asking her to lie for him, and she did not do it. I have tried to get him to come and see which will stick to their story, and he won't come. Tell him I think he dare not come. If you will please tell him for me to recollect this until he gets him a wife that he loves, then take a whole day and think what he would do to me if I should do to him as he has done to me.

Yours with respect, ——.

A RECOGNITION.—The San Francisco *Call* is heavy on such "incidents" as these:

"A lady and gentleman who had been to the theater, went into a saloon for the purpose of getting a cup of tea. A few moments after they had entered, a man followed, and taking a seat at the same table, began staring very intently at the lady. Her companion spoke to the man, and asked him if he would be kind enough to take a seat at another table. "Excuse me," said the stranger, "but I desire to ask your companion a question, if she will permit me." The lady signified her willingness to answer him, when he said, "If I am not mistaken, your name is —— ——, and you are a native of Decatur, Illinois." She replied that she was a native of the town mentioned, and that she had borne that name until she was married. "Then I am glad to see you," replied the stranger, "for you are my sister. When I left home you were only seven years old; but something in your features, when I saw you in the theater, caused me to believe that I knew you and I followed you." Of course a joyous meeting was the result."

☞ The Richmond *Whig* is facetious in its desperation. It thinks dentists should be exempted from conscription, and says if they must go, there can be but one explanation of such legislation—"Legislators may contend that, if the supply of food is to be short, the fewer teeth we have the better."

NEWSPAPERS AND PATRIOTISM.—Take the whole country together, or our own State as a sample of it, inquire from township to township, from neighborhood to neighborhood, and this general proposition holds good, that two-thirds of those who take their politics from regularly reading one or more newspapers, vote on the right side, while those who pick up what little they know of public affairs in bar rooms and kindred haunts of sensuality, vote the other way. Scrutinize closely almost any township which is pretty equally divided in politics, and you will perceive the same general truth—that two-thirds of the voters who regularly take and read a newspaper, vote with Unionists, while two-thirds of the householders wherein no paper is taken, give their votes to the sham Democracy. The young men who are esteemed, studious, widely informed, extensive and habitual readers, are mainly on the right side; while those who read little or nothing, and the little mainly in grog shops, are usually Copperheads.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

REBEL NEWSPAPERS.—If society can be fitly judged by its newspapers, the confederacy must be in a frightful bad way. The rebel journals are all printed on the dingiest paper imaginable, and the subscription prices are simply outrageous. The Richmond *Examiner* charges $16 per year, the Charleston *Courier* $15, the Savannah *Republican* $15, the Atlanta *Confederacy* $24, and the Augusta *Constitutionalist* $12. The Columbia *South Carolinian* $15 per year, and announces in a recent issue that no more papers will be sold to venders, the limited supply of paper not warranting any circulation beyond the regular subscribers. The Savannah *Republican* advises its readers not to buy papers of the carriers, as they are only supplied with the number needed for subscribers. In addition to this we see a recent statement that many of the rebel journals are about to suspend on account of the scarcity of materials. The papers are going the way of the rebellion.

MAJOR-GENERAL ANDERSON ON THE RETIRED LIST.—A series of resolutions were adopted yesterday in the New Jersey Legislature, asking the President of the United States, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by Major-General Anderson during the memorable siege of Fort Sumter and in Kentucky, to place him upon the retired list with the full pay of a Major-General. For some time past, General Anderson has been so indisposed as to be unable to take the field, and as there is very little probability of his again being able to resume active service, the members of the Legislature will forward the resolutions neatly engrossed, to the President this week.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 25.*

☞ A London paper gets off the following: "Brown, in a railway carriage the other day going in for Colenso, hit upon the case of Nebuchadnezzar, argued that it was utterly absurd and impossible for a man so to forget his humane instinct as to eat grass like a beast, and asked the opinion of his fellow-traveler. "Verily, frend," quoth a Quaker, "I see no great improbability in the story, if he was so great an ass as thou."

HOW DESERTERS ARE BRANDED.—We find the following waif floating about newspaperdom, which was probably started by some Copperhead journal:

"Branding deserters, as performed at Castle Thunder, is described as being a beautiful operation, and as humane as beautiful. The culprit is fastened to a large table, with his face downwards, and a large "D" is scarred upon his posteriors. A plain bar of iron, about an inch in diameter, narrowed down a little at the point, is heated to incandescence, and used as a sign painter would use a brush in lettering, only in a very slow and bungling manner. A greasy smoke with a sickening stench arises, accompanied by crackling sounds and the groans of the victim as the hot iron sinks deep into the flesh. On pretense of rendering the mark of disgrace plain and indelible, but in order to torture the unfortunate culprit, the hot iron is drawn many times through the wound, making it larger and deeper, until the victim, unable to endure the excruciating any longer, faints, and is carried away. The operation is always performed by old Keppard, the executioner of Kellogg, the greatest demon in human form outside of Pluto's realms."

☞ A good joke is told of Horne Tooke, whom the Tories in the House of Commons thought to crush, by imposing upon him the humiliating task of begging the House's pardon on his knees. Tooke went on his knees, begged pardon for the offensive expression he had used, but in rising up, he knocked the dust off his knees, and exclaimed, loud enough to be heard over the whole house, "It's a dirty house after all!" Roars of laughter followed this exclamation, and the Tories saw clearly enough that they had failed in their object.

ONE DAY TOO LATE.—The Dalles *Mountaineer* says, that in connection with the execution of Ely, shot in Dalles recently for desertion, it is remarkable that the following day, a general order reached Walla Walla, directing that the punishment of all soldiers under sentence of death should be commuted to imprisonment, loss of pay, etc. Had this order reached the post twenty-four hours sooner, it would have saved Ely's life.

☞ A letter from Panama states that the contest between the Government and priest's arising from the conflagration of the Church of the Compania, is fast becoming a war of the sexes. The women take sides with the priests with all the vehemence natural to them. The men insist that the tom-foolery properly belonging to the age of the Inquisition shall cease. The fight is becoming intense.

☞ A mother once asked a clergyman when she should begin the education of her child, and she told him it was then four years old. "Madam," he replied, "you have lost three years already. From the very first smile over an infant's face your opportunity begins."

☞ Carlyle, listening to a party conversing upon Goethe, who, while lauding his talents condemned his heterodoxy, said: "Gentlemen, did you never hear of the man who vilified the sun because it would not light a cigar?"

DAILY UNION VEDETTE

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1864.

The Teachings of the Tabernacle!

With a few (and a very few) honorable exceptions, the entire tone of the addresses and instructions uttered from the pulpit during the late Conference of the Brighamites (we use the name in no offensive sense) has been, where not actively hostile to the Government of the country, at least sullen in regard thereto, and apathetic as to the result of the great struggle in which we are now engaged for the maintenance of human rights, liberty, and a free government. Nay, some have even gone further, and indicated both by words, looks, and tones, a grim satisfaction in narrating the defeats and mishaps of our armies, and when the facts would not bear them out, have knowingly called fiction to their aid in the dismal attempt to decry our Government and the efforts we have been making to uphold and perpetuate it. This was most glaringly the case when one of the speakers wiltully tried to mislead his hearers by gloating over a trumped up tale—whether fabricated by himself for the occasion, we know not—to the effect that at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, one of our own gunboats fired into and killed 30,000! of our Union soldiers.

Premising firstly, that this statement is a palpable untruth—we would ask the people what they have to gain by allowing such teachings to influence their conduct and belief? We can clearly see the drift of intention on the part of their leaders in every such utterance—it being the only means by which their now visibly waning influence over the minds of their *quondam* subjects can be maintained.

The people, (we doubt not) are, in the main, sound in their loyalty to Government; their interests are directly at variance with those of their so-called leaders, and it is their attention that we claim to a word or two on the result that would await them, should priestly sway and domination ever again subdue them as heretofore it has held them in thrall.

Firstly—you must be aware, if only by seeing the present posture of affairs, that neither the Government nor the people of these United States, will ever allow Utah (as State or Territory) to form an *imperium in imperio*, with laws diametrically opposed to those of the rest of our common country; and that the necessary and inevitable result of a persistence in the course heretofore inaugurated in this Territory, would be to bring civil war with all its attendant evils directly here and upon us. We give you too much credit for common sense to deem it necessary to ask you the question, what you sincerely think would be the result when the contest was waged, really and in earnest, between the Government of the United States, with right reason and the universal favoring sentiment of Christendom on our side, and the sporadic population of this Territory, contending for an organization false in law, and for doctrines odious in the eyes of humanity—on the other?

Secondly—what benefits have accrued to you—the people—from your previous blind obedience to the behests of fanaticism? Has wealth showered its comforts about you—have your children been educated—your families been in abundance, and has your toil been productive of plenty and content? Surely, you cannot, with open eyes and reflecting brains, say that such has been the case—on the contrary, you are quite as well aware as we are, that your incessant toil and labor have only tended to make a few of those who lord it over you in every community, wealthy, and to build up colossal fortunes for the still fewer nabobs of the Church, who, when inclined to be facetious, are wont to say that they "*can drop dollar for dollar with any monarch in Europe!*" You are fully aware that the same amount of hard work and unwearied industry, would, under other auspices, and in any other portion of our country, have secured you comparative affluence—yet you find yourselves here after 6—8—10 and 12 years of constant toil, little, if any, better off in available means, than when you first arrived; and that little has been gained by the high prices of the last two seasons—for which enhanced prices, your thankfulness is by no means due to your leaders, who, on the contrary, have been constantly doing all in their power to prevent the influx of any other than a (to them) docile and subservient population, and to ignore the existence of those causes which have attracted and are attracting others. In short, that you, the people, are not still in the most abject poverty, is simply because all the cunning and efforts of your self-constituted masters have failed to leave you there!

We have already transcended our limits for the day, but shall return to and continue the subject again, hoping it may have the effect of causing the people of this community, to reflect and reason, which is all they need do, to perceive how foully their confidence has hitherto been abused by those whom they trusted?

Indian Troubles.

From Mr. Simpson, who rode in with the fast Bannack express, we have the following particulars of the late Indian difficulties which took place up northward.

Messrs Beach and Case were attacked about the 1st of April, some twenty miles below Johnson's Ferry, on Snake River (about 200 miles north of this city) by eight Indians, but after a severe running fight, they two succeeded in killing all the Indians in the attacking party. Afterwards, and while pursuing their journey, they were told by a squaw that the Indians were determined to kill Case, and she advised them to leave the country. No cause is assigned for the hostile feeling manifested towards these men by the Indians. During this and some three or four subsequent attacks made upon them, these two men killed, in all, thirty-one of their assailants.

A short time after this affair, four Indians attacked an old man living sixty miles this side of the Ferry, and having forced him to flee, stole all his horses and cattle. Four white men followed the Indians and succeeded in killing one of them.

At the Ferry itself, all the stock was stolen except five horses, and at the time our informant left, there were several men from the Ferry in pursuit of the Redskins.

The regular riders of the Express Company were left at the Ferry, to give additional assistance against the Indians, in case of another attack, which was anticipated at last dates.

We have been informed that General Connor proposes sending a company of cavalry up to the vicinity of these hostile demonstrations, for the purpose of chastising the perpetrators of these misdeeds, which are the less excusable inasmuch as the Indians have been for a length of time, viz: since the treaties made with them last winter and spring, very well treated by the whites. In addition to this, these Indians must be well aware of the utter hopelessness of any effort on their part to prevent the settlements of the whites throughout the country, and have been so thoroughly punished at Bear River and elsewhere by the California troops, that it was hoped they would in future abstain from a repetition of the acts that called down on them such a signal vengeance. If, however, their hostility is of such an enduring nature that neither punishment inflicted nor treaties solemnly made, will prevent such outbursts, there seems to be but one other course, viz: utter extermination, which will accomplish what is desired, and if the question is to be whether the whites shall be unmolested or the Indians exterminated, we should unhesitatingly pronounce for the latter course; which is after all, but anticipating by a little, the natural, necessary and unavoidable course of nature, which seems to have firmly decreed that the two races cannot exist side by side.

Egan Canon Mines.

We publish to-day a letter from a correspondent at Stepton City, a town that has just sprung up in the locality of the famous Egan Canon leads, by a perusal of which it will be seen that there is no mistake about the reputed wealth of that section of country. It is of course true that the lateness of the discoveries last fall and the severe winter, have presented obstacles to the successful working of the claims already located there, which difficulty has been much increased by the nature of the discoveries, inasmuch as quartz necessarily requires much more capital to begin with than do placer diggings or ordinary drifting. But that capital will flow in where wanted we can not doubt; that it is needed at Egan Canon demonstrable and that its employment will be amply repaid the capitalists, we think there can be no kind of doubt.

As to the episodic remark of the writer about the irregularity with which he receives this paper, we can only state that it is duly directed and mailed to his address every day from this office. How spirited away between here and there, we do not but would much like to know. A similar complaint comes to us almost daily, and if the thing be possible we shall yet find out what is the matter. Have people yet to be informed in this Territory what kind of offense it is to tamper with the mail?

[Communicated]

Stairtor City, Lemhi Co., N. T.
April 12th, 1864.

Dear Sir: Being at leisure this evening, and knowing that you take an interest in the subject that now interests a great many persons both in this Territory and in Utah, I propose to write you a few lines on the topic. The mines in this locality were discovered about the 13th of September, 1863, but in consequence of the near approach of winter, they were suffered to lie idle until the approach of Spring, and very few claims were taken up last fall. At present there are some 25 well defined ledges already located, representing nearly two hundred thousand feet, and with the exception of two or three ledges, they show a trace of silver in their croppings. The rock I send you comes from the Gilligan ledge, and was taken ten feet eight inches down in the shaft. That rock tells the tale in relation to the importance of our mines. The boys were lucky enough to discover the continuation of the above named ledge, and the consequence is, that an M. D., experienced in the brain diseases, would at present (were he here) have an extensive practice. The owners of the discovery claim, Gilligan ledge, refuse $150 per foot for it. I send you the rock, that you may satisfy yourself that we have as rich mineral rock here as they can boast of in any other part of the Territory. There are already nine houses built and several more in process of erection; yet we labor under a great many disadvantages at present; no goods are here, and provisions scarce; yet a few weeks will obviate this difficulty in the way of successful operations in the mines. A blacksmith is very much required, as at present the only alternative we have in sharpening our tools, is that used in primitive mining camps. But a "mill," a quartz mill! is the great expectation. The Social G. & S. Mining Co. will use their best endeavors to introduce one into this District at the earliest possible date. Those that own claims that are already proved to be rich, become jubilant over the idea of a mill, and almost fancy that they hear the music of the stamps wafted on the breeze, that ever blows gently through Gold Canon fanning the affected cranium of many an embryo millionaire. That our mines are extensive is ascertained beyond a doubt. Some of the ledges are well defined for a distance of two miles, and the ranges of country partially prospected and located extend three miles north and south from the Canon, and have as favorable an appearance beyond as in the heart of the District, thus indicating fabulous wealth, awaiting the coming of enterprise and capital to turn it into the pockets (chosen) of the world.

The VEDETTE finds its way here occasionally, but it comes as a semi-weekly. I have received but eight since I left the City; if they are mailed regularly, they must be confiscated on the route, or I would receive them.

Yours, etc. WM. P. APPLEBY.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH,

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

CHICAGO, April 15th.

The debate on the resolution to expel Long, was resumed in the House yesterday; after Rogers of New Jersey, had finished his speech in opposition to the resolution, Colfax demanded the previous question but accepted Brownell's amendment making it a resolution of censure instead of expulsion. Cox moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost by nine majority. The vote was then taken on the resolution of censure, declaring Long unworthy of membership, which passed by 80 to 70, after which a resolution was passed directing the Speaker to read the resolution to Long in open session; tabled, 71 to 69.

Special say that it has been discovered that the demand for the surrender of Columbus was only a ruse to get an opportunity to steal horses. The citizens have returned.

The Orizaba left Panama on the 2d, for San Francisco.

The Times' account of the capture of Fort Pillow, says: On Tuesday morning Forrest, Chalmers and Buckner, with from six to eight thousand, attacked the Fort, garrisoned by a battalion of the 13th Tennessee cavalry, numbering 500, and one negro. Some citizens were also inside the Fort, and fought well. The women and children went over on the Island. The enemy were hid, and fired from behind the Fort for some time. A surrender was demanded several times without effect. At last, the enemy formed into two columns and made a direct assault. All the troops in the Fort fought like heroes, until the rebels were seen on the breastworks, when the negro troops gave way and ran down under the river bank. The white troops were ordered to take their place, but the derangement of the lines could not be remedied, and the enemy poured in, forcing the Federals back to the river. Here, they were compelled to give up. Gunboat number seven threw 240 shells, but did not do much damage to the enemy. Our troops spiked three guns which were captured by the enemy, who subsequently set fire to everything combustible, burning all the houses in town. The negroes who had taken refuge under the river bank, were shot wherever found, notwithstanding the surrender. Forty-nine of the white troops were also shot and wounded after the surrender. The enemy took one hundred prisoners and wounded sixty-five; the remainder were killed. When the Platte Valley left on Wednesday evening, the rebels were still there, and expressed a determination to remain; the citizen were returning.

An Orleans letter of the 6th, says a brilliant fight took place at Pensacola recently, between the 13th and 14th New York cavalry and the 57th Alabama rebel cavalry, in which the latter were almost annihilated in a hand to hand fight with sabres.

LITTLE ROCK, April 11th.

Advices from Gen. Steele dated 7th, state the expedition reached a point five miles south of Elkin's Ferry on the Little Missouri, twenty-five miles from Camden where he expected Gen. Thayer with a force from Fort Smith to join him next day. On the 6th Steele by attacked Steele's rear guard, under Gen. Rice, with 1200 cavalry and two pieces of artillery. The enemy were repulsed with a loss of 100 killed and wounded; our loss was 44 killed and wounded and 15 taken prisoners. On the 4th Marmaduke with three or four thousand cavalry, and five pieces of artillery attacked again on the south side of the Little Missouri. After 6 hours fighting he was routed, with four killed and twenty-three wounded; our loss was twenty-three wounded. There is a large force of rebels five miles in Steele's advance, but it is not expected they will make a stand.

Nothing has been heard of Banks or his gunboats.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 14.

Emigration westward is increasing daily. Feed for stock on the plains is said to be very scarce and difficult to obtain. The season is unusually backward, grass having scarcely made its appearance.

NEW YORK, April 15th.

In the Senate yesterday, Wade, from the Committee on Conference, reported a disagreeing vote on the bill enabling the people of Montana to form a Territorial Government. This report will still leave the bill as passed by the Senate relative to the qualification of Voters. There is no restriction on account of color.

Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill, (No. 106,) which provides that it shall be unlawful to make any contract for the purchase, sale, loan, or delivery of any gold coin, bullion or foreign Exchange, at any time subsequent to the making of the contract, or for the payment of any sum fixed or contingent, on default of delivery.

The *Times* Washington letter says: One of the vessels built at Bordeaux, for the Confederates, was launched as an English vessel, and is lying there with her equipment. The builder has been compelled by the French Government to give his word that none of the vessels he is constructing, shall pass into Confederate hands. The two iron clads will not be ready for launching for six months, but the other three wooden vessels will soon follow their consort into water. The French Government have closed the Rappahannock in dock at Calais, and placed a man-of-war in front of it.

By the Richmond papers of the 7th, there is no news of importance. Gen. Wheeler is reported to have had a sharp brush with a body of Yankee cavalry, on the 31st, near Ringgold, driving the enemy back.

The *Sentinel* reports, nearly one hundred and ninety-seven millions of rebel debts has been funded and taken up by the different States, while a large portion of the Confederacy has not been heard from. The *Sentinel* estimates the total amount taken up at two hundred and fifty millions.

NEW YORK, April 15.

Continental, Orleans 8th, Alexandria dates to the 5th, report that Banks and staff proceeded up the river and reported at Grand Ecore. All quiet at Alexandria; ample precaution has been taken against a surprise by the enemy. The heavy iron-clads have dropped down to Fort DeRussey. There was still sufficient water for transits and gunboats to cross the falls.

Advices from Texas state that Gen. Dana was relieved of the command of the troops at Pass Cavallo at his own request, and will be succeeded by Gen. Herren. General Herron is sick at Brownsville.

A blockade running schooner tried to run out from Pass Cavallo on the 2d. All of our gunboats chased her and the rebels set fire to their vessel. She was boarded and forty bales of Sea Island cotton saved and the vessel abandoned.

There is no prospect of any immediate movement either on the coast or from Brownsville.

The steamer James Battle which took Banks and staff to Grand Ecore, was on her return fired into by guerrillas twenty-five miles below, wounding Maj. Giffard, Paymaster, and an engineer; neither of them was seriously hurt. The river is falling.

Advices from Matamoras report no French or Mexican forces there or known to be near there.

Judge Dunnell has been elected President of the Free State Convention at New Orleans.

The House bill amending an act of July 11th, 1862, equalizing the grades of line officers in the navy, was amended by providing that no officer higher than Commodore could be retired. The bill was then passed.

NEW YORK, April 15th.

Additional from New Orleans: Gen. Asboth writes from Pensacola, that the enemy are concentrating in heavy force at Poland, Ala., to coöperate on the line of railroad from Pensacola to Montgomery, and that terrible persecutions are inflicted on people who try to evade the conscription.

CAIRO, April 15th.

The force which entered Paducah yesterday did not number more than two hundred. They remained about an hour, but were shelled off by the gunboats; three or four were killed, whom they took away, as also a number of Government horses.

Forrest acknowledges a heavy loss in the fight at Fort Pillow.

CHICAGO, April 15th.

A Cincinnati telegram says: All State Militia have been ordered for muster on the 25th. It is also stated that a call will be made on the militia subject to arms, and that a month's service will be required of them for the purpose of garrisoning posts and protecting railways from roaming guerrillas, while the Grand Army goes forward to operate against the regularly organized forces of the enemy. Active preparations are going on in the army of the Cumberland for a movement against Dalton, where the enemy's advance is stationed.

CHICAGO, April 15th.

The gold bill reported yesterday provides further that none but *bona fide* owners in actual possession shall make contracts for the sale of gold or Foreign exchange and forbids transactions except at the place of business of buyer or seller. All contracts in violation of the act are void. The penalty is fine or imprisonment. The bill was drawn at the Treasury Department Wednesday; Sec'y Chase telegraphed the Chairman, Sherman and Hooper who came here yesterday from New York, urging immediate action.

WASHINGTON, April 15th.

In the House, Beaman from the Conference Committee, on disagreeing to the amendment to the bill providing a Territorial Government for Montana, reported in favor of the Senate amendment striking out the qualification of male citizens and those who have declared their intention to become such. Beaman moved the previous question. A motion to table was lost, 66 to 67. House then disagreed to the report by 53 to 83, and a motion for another Committee was adopted. Webster moved the following instructions, viz: That the Committee on Conference agree to no report which authorizes any person to vote or hold office who are not citizens and those who have declared their intention to become such, which was agreed to by 75 to 61.

NEW YORK, April 15.

Sixty pieces of artillery consisting of 12 pounders and howitzers left here last evening for the army of the Potomac.

Special to the *Commercial* says it is thought the gold bill will pass in a modified form; also that the passage of the banking bill is certain but without exclusion of their bonds from State taxation.

Orleans papers of the 9th, reported the sinking of the rebel ram Tennessee as unfounded. A disastrous fire occured at New Orleans on the night of the 8th; loss several hundred thousand dollars.

☞ If the fellow that stole a padlock from the gate next to the Post Office, in the City, will call at the Quartermaster's office, he can have the key.

By-Laws of Beaver Mining District.

Minutes of the organization of Beaver Mining District, Beaver County, Utah Territory:

At a meeting of the miners of Beaver, held at Beaver, March 12th, 1864, Hon. C. W. Wandell was chosen Chairman, and Mr. N. H. Carlow Clerk.

On motion, that part of Beaver county included within the following boundaries, viz: beginning at the summit of Ball Mountain, easterly from Beaver, thence running due south to the southern boundary line of Beaver county; thence west along said boundary line to the point where said line intersects the Territorial road; thence northerly along said Territorial road to the north boundary line of said county; thence east along said boundary line to a point due north of the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning, was constituted a Mining District, and named The Beaver Mining District.

On motion, the following By-Laws were unanimously adopted:

Article 1st. The officers of the Beaver Mining District shall consist of a President and Recorder, who shall hold their office for one year, and until their successors are elected and enter upon the duties of their office.

Article 2nd. The duties of the President shall be, to call meetings when, in his judgment, the interests of the District require it, to preside over the same, and to perform all other duties required of him as President.

Article 3rd. The duties of the Recorder shall be, to keep in a suitable book, the Minutes of all the District meetings; to record all claims brought him to be recorded, and to give a certificate copy of the same, *provided*, 1st, That the metes and bounds of any claim so presented shall be properly described, and, 2nd, Such claim shall not interfere with, or affect the rights of any prior claim; when requested, to survey claims and make or cause to be made good and sufficient land marks defining the same; to keep said book open for the inspection of all persons interested, which inspection shall be had in the presence of said Recorder; to note the date of recording each claim, and to deliver up to his successor in office all books and papers held by him as Recorder.

Article 4th. The fees of the Recorder shall be one dollar and a half for surveying a claim, and one dollar for recording and giving a certified copy of the same.

Article 5th. All claims shall hold good for twelve months from date of record.

Article 6th. Whenever the sum of five hundred dollars shall have been expended on a claim, the ground covered by said claim shall be deemed as belonging in *fee* to the claimant or claimants thereof, and their assigns forever, and shall not be subject to location by another party, except by an acknowledged abandonment of said ground by said claimants or their assigns, which shall be construed to mean an entire abandonment, after lying idle one year, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

Article 7th. Money or other means expended in the purchase, handling and putting up of machinery or other materials for mining purposes, and the time necessary for the same, shall be deemed as so much expended upon the claim or claims for which said materials were purchased.

Article 8th. The discoverer of a vein or lode, shall be entitled to one claim extra, to be called "The Discovery Claim," *provided*, That his two claims are taken in one day.

Article 9th. The discovery claim on any vein or lode, shall in all cases be number one, the remaining claims being numbered from that.

Article 10th. Each claimant shall be entitled to hold by location, two hundred feet on any lead, lode or ledge, with all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, off-shoots, out-crops, variations, and all minerals and other valuables therein contained.

Article 11th. The width of a mining claim shall be two hundred feet.

Article 12th. All claims held in the name of a company, shall be of sufficient length to give to each original member thereof the above described length and breadth of claim, with the addition of the discovery claim.

Article 13th. All locations shall be made by a notice posted up on the ground, and boundaries defined, and all claimants' names posted on the notice.

Article 14th. No person shall be entitled to a vote at any meeting of miners, unless he is actually a miner, or holds an interest in a mining claim in this District.

Article 15th. There shall be held in this District, on the second Saturday in March, annually, a regular meeting of miners; at which time there shall be elected a President and a Recorder for the District for the ensuing year.

Article 16th. These rules or mining laws may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the claim-holders present at any meeting in the District, called for that purpose, thirty days' notice of which shall have been given by the President. All other questions, except questions of order, shall be decided by a majority vote.

After the adoption of the foregoing, the Hon. C. W. Wandell was elected President of District, and Mr. N. H. Carlow Recorder.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

C. W. WANDELL, President.

N. H. CARLOW, Clerk.